The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 90. MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

THE "WHITE SLAVES"

A Movement Directed Against the Sweat Shop System.

METHODS OF REFORM SUGGESTED.

Tony Adams Workingmen to Organize to Obtain Relief from Courts and Legislatures.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The sweat shop and low system that supports it were under consideration in Central Music hall last evening. Nine speakers, representing the pulpit, the bar, the state government and the trade that is most closely identified with the sweat shop, explained its history, its operation, the evils of its existence and its tenacity of life, and suggested methods of reform. A large audience was present. A glance showed that it was composed of people in all stations of life. From men and women with toil-hardened hands to practical working philanthropists, professional men and women, thinkers, and, lastly, men and women from whose hearts all sympathy is cut shut out by garments of silk and satin.

In the speeches made we criticism, both implied and expressed, for the manufacturing wholesaler who relies on the money of the "weaker" and excuses his referring to circumstances beyond his control; on the middleman or contracting "sweater;" unmoved by pity for the toiling victim working away body and soul for a pittance, and an appeal to the heart and brain of the whole people for a public sentiment powerful enough to heal from humanity the white slaves of the sweat shops as it scattered the fetters of the black slave in the Southern cotton field.

Finally a resolution was adopted, incorporating a bill intended to give the national government power to wipe out an evil in the presence of which state governments have been impotent.

John Adams, who has found a life work in the tenty district where the sweat shop most flourishes, presided. In a forceful address she explained the object of the meeting. John Finney, who has given nearly twenty years of his life to factory inspection in New York, and who, after ten years of effort, saw his finally framed and first introduced in Congress a measure to drive out the sweat shop by national legislation, gave history of the problem and the ineffectiveness of even stringent laws against it.

Mr. Michel spoke as a sweat shop worker.

Dr. Thomas Hall, Dr. Jos. Stolte, M. H. Mangesarian and Hattie Love offered specific remedies practical and untried as the case. Mrs. Florence Kelley told how and why the state law in Illinois had failed. Somers in the consciousness of his own position as a lawyer, and Jones, in stirring words, but devoid of sarcasm, Judge M. F. Tuley, of Chicago, advised workingmen and women that legislators and courts would give them little relief until they should manifest their power by organization.

Judge Tuley's speech in part is as follows:

"If all men and women were what they ought to be, it they could find each other as they should, there would be no need of legislation to get rid of the sweat shop. I recommend to our preachers that they make misdemeanors of immoral wages to the laborers and sweat boxes and contract them to a Christian life. I admit they would have a hard job. The only other way is to appeal to the law. That has been tried.

"But when I remember the fate of every law ever passed in this state to ameliorate the condition of the common people, I hang my head in sorrow. If passed by the legislature it has gone to the supreme court and has been declared unconstitutional.

"We now talk of appeal to Federal law and Federal courts. I have not made a critical review of this bill, but I know our Federal courts are no more progressive than our state courts. The court that could and did find a warrant in the Constitution for an income tax could find a warrant for a tax on oleomargarine. A court that could find a warrant in the constitution to suppress a lottery, might be expected to find a warrant to suppress sweat shops.

"The oleomargarine bill became a law because it benefited the farmers and farmers vote. I say to you that the power to suppress the sweat shop lies in organization, in your numbers. When you have your union organized, when you have made your own central, then you will get legislation."

The resolution which was adopted by the meeting is as follows:

Resolved, That this mass meeting of citizens assembled in Central Music Hall, Chicago, declares its approval of the original bill before Congress in the regular bill for the relief of unemployment in tenement house manufacturers, requests the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Illinois to vote for it, and instructs the secretary of this meeting to send a copy of this resolution to each of them.

Persons Not Goods.

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"I want to congratulate the House of Representatives at Washington and the United States Senate on the noble stand they have taken in behalf of the oppressed in the island of Cuba. Congress has risen to its duty as a representative of the people, but it has not gone far enough.

"I believe that the time has come to recognize the independence of the island of Cuba. This nation owes it to us to do this. In certain contingencies, when liberty and life or liberty alone, this nation is bounded. I believe that the cause of the American people states that the independence of Cuba should be recognized by this nation."

Red Cross Relief Work.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Today the national American relief committee will send from here to Constantinople. It is stated by the committee that the distribution of money is now being made among the Armenians and at present the greatest obstacle to the work of relief is the lack of funds rather than opposition on the part of the rulers. Mr. Stephen E. Bishop, of Westerly, R. I., has received a letter from Miss Clara Barton at Constantinople, saying that the Red Cross money shipped on Saturday, a large quantity of relief supplies in the shape of Armenian to go by caravan by way of Alexandretta, on the Mediterranean. Miss Barton has requested Consul Hepburn, Sirus and Lathrop, and the reports from the latter in state that the needs of the suffering Armenians are increasing.

WEYLER'S PROCLAMATIONS

Pardon Offered to Insurgents on Certain Conditions.

Many of Them will Probably Embrace the Opportunity of Quitting.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

Captain General Weyler has issued two highly important edicts which are expected to bring out of the rebel ranks many persons who may be willing to avail themselves of his proffered pardon on the conditions named.

The insurgents are well aware that 15,000 troops have arrived so late in command during the past three weeks and that fact is counted upon to influence many of them. The proposed amnesty, however, is qualified by a condition that I shall state generally, are disposed to doubt whether many rebels will surrender under its terms. The first edict applies only to the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, where the government entertains the most sanguine hopes of being able to hold them, after ten years of war, the finally framed and first introduced in Congress a measure to drive out the sweat shop by national legislation, gave history of the problem and the ineffectiveness of even stringent laws against it.

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THE SPANISH RIOTS.

Another Attack on a United States Consulate.

POLICE GUARD THE BUILDINGS.

A Battle Occurs in Which Several are Wounded on Both Sides.

BILBOA, March 9.—There was another anti-American riot here yesterday afternoon. About 12,000 people took part.

The excitement was started by young men at a street corner, shouting every soldier was needed. There soon came out a mounted cry of other young men in the uniform were hooted and hooted. Rioters grouped in the main streets shouting for Spain and cursing the United States. The authorities did everything possible to maintain order. Almost the entire police force turned out, and the troops were dispersed and rioted again. Eventually, however, the mob became so numerous and excited that the police were almost helpless.

After the first demonstration of sympathy with the army, the crowds began themselves with stones and cudgels, the police were swept aside, and the rioters went to the consulate, on the hooting, hissing, stones and howled towards the residence of the United States consul, shouting "Long live Spain! down with the Yankees, down!"

On the way to the consul's residence they hurled stones through the windows of stores and private houses, shouting "Long live Spain!" Finally several hundred policemen from their homes, and generally secured in a most thinking manner. Stones flashed from windows and were received with shouts from the men and the windows of the consul's house were many shattered, although the police drove off the rioters.

The mob proceeded toward the United States consulate, evidently intending to burn that building. But the authorities had taken precaution to place a strong force of police to guard that building. Another detachment was stationed across the street leading to the consulate. Therefore, when the mob neared the United States consulate, it was confronted by police with drawn swords. The mob halted and then began pelting the police with stones in with stones and sticks. A squad of officers charged the rioters. The latter fired pistols and wounded two of whom were wounded. This caused the police to charge in a body, using their swords with good effect.

The rioters then dispersed, yelling and howling at the authorities and shouting "Down with the Yankees and long live Spain."

The police then made a number of arrests, experienced considerable difficulty in sending their prisoners to the depot. During the whole afternoon there was more or less disturbance. It was decided to keep both the police proper and the gun clubs confined to the barracks until further orders, as there seemed to be danger of another outbreak. The United States consulate is now guarded by a strong detachment of gun clubs, and the United States marines are and sailors are instructed to protect the consulate at any cost.

The Queen Wants to Rule.

LONDON, March 9.—Queen Victoria and suite started for Nice today.

SENATOR WETMORE'S DEAL.

One of the Great Opponents of Blackburn Goes.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9.—A Times-Star special says Wetmore's is dead.

Wetmore has been ill several days with a cold which developed into pneumonia. He was made much worse by the excitement on Saturday, when he was told that Blackburn had been elected.

Wetmore's constituents the backbone of the Democratic opposition to Blackburn. But for Wetmore the election of either Blackburn or Bronston would have occurred weeks ago. Saturday, but for his release of Chenoweth, Republican, from the pair, in order that the latter might vote for Carlisle, Wetmore's death is sealed. He's been vote for Carlisle.

Great pressure was brought to bear upon the Democratic opposition to Blackburn this morning from Louisville and other influential points.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Excitement Continues—The Death of Wetmore Announced.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—Ten prominent Republicans from Populist Populists are here urging Poor to vote against Blackburn. It is given out that if it comes to a contest between Blackburn and Carlisle, the Republicans will vote for Carlisle. Ten Republicans, headed by Lyons, a free silver member from Campbell county, declared that if a stampede to Carlisle occurred, they would vote for Blackburn, but the free silver vote that could be swung from the Republicans to Blackburn is less than the Democratic force likely to follow Carlisle.

In order to prevent a stampede, the Republicans early decided to have a number of recognized leaders on the floor who should be elected immediately. Blackburn's friends still profess to believe at the crucial moment that the Democratic vote will be unless upon him.

The rush to get in the lobbies and galleries began early. The crush was frightful.

The senate met at 11 o'clock and adjourned until 1:30 on account of the serious illness of Wetmore.

The speaker of the house gave order to the sergeant-at-arms to exclude nobody except those entitled to the floor.

He said complaint had been made that the aisles had been blockaded in the floor so that members could not get to their seats when the roll was called.

Lawrence Grant believed that the house adjourned until 1 o'clock on account of the death of Senator Wetmore. Speaker Reed said he was informed that the adjournment was because of illness in the family of a member.

Postmaster Nominated.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Thos. Fox, postmaster at Sacramento, Cal.

Favorable to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The House committee on banking and currency today voted to report favorably to the House the bill introduced by Johnson (Indiana) to permit national banks to issue notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them to insure as security for their issue of notes.

Block Soldiers Killed.

THE HAGUE, March 9.—It is announced that a whole military patrol has been attacked by Arabians near Amaleberg, based at Somalis, eight of the soldiers were killed and five officers and twenty-one soldiers. The Arabians lost six leaders and thirty-seven men, killed and wounded.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

Of the Oregon Short Line and Oregon Northern Railroad.

It Calls for Foreclosure and the Formation of a New Company.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway company, agreed to by all the reorganization committee, will be officially issued tomorrow. It calls for foreclosure and a new company to be known as the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, it preserves the entire system and also the lease of a block of the Oregon Railway and Navigation stock, which secures $13,000,000 collateral trust bonds, the new Short Line company paying guaranteed upon Navigation stock. There are 1,400 miles in the Short Line system, a total fixed charge of $21,775,000 upon about 1,100 miles will remain undisturbed, but the total indebtedness will be only about $25,000 a mile.

The annual fixed charge of the new company will be $1,305,000, as compared with $2,700,000 for the old company. The reduction in charges is accomplished by converting half of the present $19,000,000 consolidated 5s into 3 per cent income bonds, the remaining half of $9,750,000 Union Southern mineral and extension 7 per cent mortgages. The other half gets new 5 per cent bonds, and the remaining $15,000,000 collateral trust 5 per cent coupon into non-cumulative right bonds to receive interest if earned as follows: First three years and 4 per cent thereafter.

The "B" bonds have two directors in the company and an income from Navigation of 6 to secure their one three or four per cent income, and no case of the new company can be made without their majority consent of directors of their income. No less than ahead of "A" and "B" bonds can be created without a majority consent of each.

To prevent $26,150,000 common stock gaps $12 a share to lost investors, is and receives therefore new common stock at per cent old bonds and 50 per cent old stock. The new company, the other best stock going to the holders of $14,500,000 common and Utah Southern bonds in a share of a hundred per cent of their holdings, making the total stock of the new company $27,000,000.

MR. MALONE'S ROMANCE.

Principal of the Salt Lake High School Sues the Southern Pacific.

William H. Malone filed suit today against the Southern Pacific Railway company. The plaintiff alleges that on the 30th day of July, 1895, he purchased a ticket from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company at Chicago, for San Francisco by way of Los Angeles and then over the lines of the defendant and other lines to Chicago, for $14.65.

The plaintiff alleges that on the 23rd day of August, 1895, he entered the defendant's coach at San Francisco and paid fare to Los Angeles, and that the defendant's employees willfully and maliciously ejected plaintiff and his baggage from the train, and refused him to refund money harm to his damage in the sum of $1,995.75.

He also alleges that he was compelled to remain in Los Angeles for six days and pay his expenses to San Francisco, thence to Salt Lake City where he resides, for which the plaintiff prays for judgment in the sum of $1,995 with interest from date and costs.

MINOR MENTION.

The long-delayed trial of Fire Chief Devine is scheduled to begin before the fire and police commission this evening. Some very rare developments are promised.

Mrs. Harry Hynde, having recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, departed for Cedar City, Iowa, over the Rio Grande last night. Mrs. Hynde's mother lives at that place and in the future it will be the home of both.

Miss Mack Babcock will deliver a lecture tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Universal West Assembly rooms, before the Y. L. M. I. A. of that ward. The lecture begins at 7:30. All ladies are invited.

An interesting program will be rendered tomorrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Twentieth Ward vestry, consisting of the reading of the "Rules" by Theodore Nystrom and Rosella Rose, vocal and musical selections by the M. I. A. ladies, quartette and Lyndemere's trio (instrumental) beginning commences at 7:30.

Warrant for Rhodes.

LONDON, March 9.—On the state exchange today Sidney Africa securities were flat, owing to a rumor that Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape colony, ex-administrator with Earl Grey of the territory of the British South Africa company, had been arrested.

It was admitted by the police authorities that a warrant had been issued for Rhodes, but it was said to be only in the importance of arresting the authorities of that deputy.

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PETER BAUM'S BOND.

Echo of a Southern Utah Sensation Before Judge Marshall.

COURT RULES NOT YET READY.

Judge Sanborn to be Communicated With—The Parties Gold Extract—Our Pioneer Trouble.

Judge Marshall held a session in the Federal court room beginning at 10 o'clock today. The first case to receive attention was that of Peter M. Baum, a Southern Utah attorney charged with the offense of adultery with a Miss Smith, of Iron county. The case received a set of preliminary continuation some months ago and caused a profound sensation at the time.

The defendant has been enjoying his freedom on the strength of a $250 cash deposit, pending the filing of a satisfactory bond. Today he asked that the deposit be refunded to him and that James N. Lowry and Sam H. Lowry be accepted as sureties in a similar sum. The matter was temporarily disposed of by reference to Clerk Latchaw to make proper inquiry into the eligibility of the proposed sureties.

Hon. Hugh T. Sutler, one of Division's federal assistants and also a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, not his name entitled on the records of the Utah court as a practitioner.

Attorney P. L. Williams, chairman of the committee on rules, reported that the committee had not yet been able to agree upon a set of rules governing the practice of the court and asked for further time which was granted.

Judge King inquired of the court as to when one of the other circuit judges would be in Salt Lake to hear cases in which Judge Marshall was disqualified. The letter in reply did not know but would communicate with Judge Sanborn at once with a view to securing information on that point.

The case of the Gold and Silver Reduction company of America, plaintiff, vs the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling company and John Dern and Henry W. Rimes, was brought up. Mr. Rimes, who appeared for the plaintiffs, has so much of the complaint that constituted an action at law to stricken out and that the remainder be retained by the equity side of the docket, and that the plaintiff be allowed until next rule day in which to file its complaint. The motion was granted.

William Howard, of Huntington, Emery county, was appointed a United States Circuit court commissioner after which the court adjourned until Monday next.

UTAH-COLORADO RATES.

The Conference at Denver Adjourns Without Organizing a New Association.

Denver Republican of Sunday: The representatives of the Colorado and Utah railroad lines took an adjournment yesterday without organizing an association. During the three days' session, however, considerable was done towards accomplishing the object and it is highly probable that another meeting will be called by Temporary Chairman Firon within a fortnight, at which time an agreement will be adopted and put into effect and the Colorado-Utah, as well as the Colorado-Passenger association, duly organized.

During the meeting which terminated yesterday agreements as well as rules to govern the proposed new association were fully discussed. Every precaution was taken to prevent any leakage of information. The agreement and rules of the old association were amended and switched around so that no one could recognize them in their new form. After the agreement had been revised to the satisfaction of the representatives of every line interested it was decided to adopt the rules and sign the signature of all the general passenger agents could be attached to it. When these signatures have been secured Temporary Chairman Flynn will call the concluding meeting.

The formulated agreement covers, first, all passenger traffic having its origin and destination in the states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. It also covers all passenger business that has its origin in one and destination in the state of Colorado. The affairs of the two associations will be in charge of a chairman selected by and from the Denver, Salt Lake headquarters in Denver. He will have executive control over the Colorado, Utah and Wyoming business, while the business of the Colorado association will be controlled by a sub-committee composed of the representatives of the lines paying to and from Colorado. This dual arrangement will be in force until the strictly Colorado roads, who wish to have the new association so independent as possible or the Western Passenger association, which it is said will have the support of the trunk lines.

The only drawback to the meeting was the absence of General Agent George Ady of the Union Pacific system, through lines. General Passenger Agent Lomax is believed to be willing to testify before the congressional committee relative to the books of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. Col. Ady's chief clerk, Mr. Hunsicker, was in attendance at all the meetings and continually called the chiefs to his aspirant. While the agreements formulated were partially satisfactory to Mr. Ady, he had no authority to accept them in behalf of his chief. Mr. Lomax will be in St. Louis on Tuesday to attendance upon the regular session of the Western Passenger association. The proposed agreements for the Colorado-Utah and Colorado Passenger associations will lose no substitute to him, and should he accept them, there will be little time wasted in putting on the finishing touches of the new organization.